

Female Suffrage.
The above proposition having had rope enough allowed with which to hang itself, is gradually dropping out of notice. A great reaction seems to have taken place and the strong-minded innovators are going down before it. It was all well enough and the theory floated along smoothly so long as it met with masculine opposition alone, but so soon as women themselves entered the lists against it, the scheme fell through and the agitators are fast going with it.

Davidson College.
The next annual commencement of Davidson College will take place on Thursday, June 30th. The oration before the two Literary Societies will be delivered by Judge A. L. Aldrich, of Barnwell District, S. C., on Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M. The name of Judge Aldrich will be familiar to many, who will remember that he was the man who refused to serve as Judge in South Carolina during the reign of King Canby, declaring that so far as he was able he would keep unspotted the ermine of the Judiciary.

War with Spain.
The "bears" and "bulls" of Wall street made a desperate attempt to get up steam last Thursday, but met with an ignominious failure. They flooded the streets with the rumor that a Cabinet session had been called in regard to making war against Spain. They even went further than this, as bogus despatches, purporting to be from Admiral Porter, were received at Charleston, ordering every available vessel into commission, as a war with Spain was inevitable. The fraud was soon discovered, and it is to be hoped that the like success will be had with the perpetrators, and that they may be brought to a merited punishment.

Ericsen Again.
The irrepressible Ericsen, the inventor, is again in the market. He now claims to have made discoveries that will introduce a total revolution in naval warfare. These discoveries are in reference to the working of torpedoes, and the claim is set forth in a recent letter from the inventor to an English journal. The particulars, as far as given, are to the effect that iron clad boats can be blown up by means of a torpedo projected from another vessel and the direction and application of which can be guided after it leaves the point from which it is propelled.

This is a bare outline of the proposed plan, and may, or may not prove feasible when once put into actual execution. If it should be a success, it will indeed prove a complete revolution in all naval warfare, and might, perhaps, be really termed, a discovery in the interests of peace.

Pacific Railroad.
There is another Pacific Railroad scheme on foot. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company have petitioned Congress for aid to extend the line of their road to the Pacific coast. It is proposed that the new line shall run from Chattanooga to Vicksburg, across the Mississippi, then through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California to San Diego on the Pacific. A bill has already been introduced into the House, asking for gold bonds at the rate of \$17,500 per mile for each section of twenty miles completed, and the donation of such public lands as may be necessary for right of way, stations and depots.

The bill asks for far less than was accorded the Union Pacific Railroad, but, unfortunately, being a Southern project, will hardly command the ear of our patriotic Congress. If there are, however, any "fat takes" in the scheme the interest of some of our noble carpet-bag Senators and Representatives may be secured for a consideration. In that case Littlefield and Swenson will probably come to light in Alabama or Georgia.

Plebiscite.
On the 8th proximo the people of France are to vote upon the new Plebiscite of the Emperor Napoleon as to whether they will accept the new constitutional empire.

This Plebiscite is the result of the long struggle which has taken place in France between the Emperor and the nobility on the one side and the people on the other and may be regarded in the light of a compromise, of which the *Senatus consultum* is the expression. There is much speculation, on both sides of the Atlantic, in regard to the result. The situation is a peculiar one, in that, if the proposition should meet with a defeat by the popular vote, the constitution of the government will be left as it is, in the hands of Napoleon, with the ability to amend resting solely with the Senate who are, however, appointees of the Emperor, and the majority of whom are, therefore, his creatures.

But, strange as it may appear, the most bitter opposition comes in a curious shape;—from the "Irreconcilables," who are opposed to any compromise whatever and who object to anything and everything that will leave even a modicum of political power in the hands of the Emperor. It is impossible to calculate, with any precision, the result. Napoleon is powerful and wily, and yields a vast popular influence, while, on the other hand, the recent disorders that have convulsed all France, throwing thousands upon thousands of unemployed workmen on the streets of Paris, may yet result in a grand horror and in the absolute overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty.

Voting in Massachusetts.
The old and time-honored saying that "charity should begin at home" very often meets with an appropriate application in the peculiar affairs of every day life. We don't know the birth-place or origin of the proverb, but as Massachusetts has long been in the habit of enunciating beneficial aphorisms—for others to practice, forgetting to illustrate the same

born somewhere in the neighborhood of Plymouth Rock.

One would think that in a State where so much can be done so often indulged in a liberty of conscience and free men and a free ballot, there would be fewer restrictions placed upon the use of the franchise than anywhere else. But, the contrary, it seems, is the case, the developments being recently made to the news-paper world on the late debate in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the proposition to extend the right of suffrage to women. It was then asserted that one-fifth of the present voting population of that State is at present excluded from the polls. The total number of inhabitants entitled to the ballot is two hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and twenty, while, on account of property and educational qualifications in the constitution of the commonwealth, there are fifty five thousand and fifty persons excluded from the ballot.

An effort was made, on the occasion referred to above, to do away with these restrictions, but the proposition was voted down by a very decided vote—ninety-eight to fifty-nine, while woman suffrage met the same fate by a vote of one hundred and thirty-three to sixty-eight.

So, ninety-nine one-hundredths of the negroes in the South would meet with small political favor in Massachusetts, as the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is practically nullified by the restrictive clauses of the Constitution of the State, for, unless a man can read and write and can pay his taxes, he cannot vote anywhere within the borders of that great palladium of liberty.

These facts carry with them their own conclusions. A State, within whose limits has originated so much of relentless hostility to the South, refuses her humblest classes the right to be heard at the ballot-box. Her honorable sons, Sumner in the U. S. Senate and Beane Butler in the House, have been foremost in the Crusade to place suffrage in the hands of the ignorant field hands of the South, while they know that the State they represent refuses it to one-fifth of her entire male population. Let the people of the country ponder these things.

Now Will it All End?

In November, 1868, simultaneously with the Presidential election, Louisiana voted for five members of Congress, the Democratic candidate for each of the five districts being elected by large majorities. Up to this writing—more than a year and a half since the election—not one of those members elected have been able to secure a recognition from the ruling party in Congress. On the contrary, Sheldon, the Radical candidate from the Second district, has already been admitted to a seat, although he was defeated at the ballot-box by more than 10,000 majority.—The seat from the First District was a few days since awarded to Sypher, the Republican candidate, and, although this action was shortly afterwards rescinded, yet the seat was declared entirely vacant, notwithstanding the fact that St. Martin, Democrat, could count a clear majority of 12,327 votes.

On Monday, in the House, the telegraph tells us, Mr. Burdett, from the Election Committee, reported, in the case from the Fourth Louisiana district, that Newham, Republican, was entitled to the seat, notwithstanding a majority of 5,988 for Ryan, Democrat. In this instance the force of Wednesday last may be re-acted, solely with the view of having the Fourth district declared vacant, as was the case with the First. When an adjudication may be had on the claims from the Third and Fifth districts, it is now impossible to tell. Only, from the past record of the House we know that it will not be done, so long as there is the slightest chance of the legitimate members elect, obtaining justice at the hands of Congress.

Party policy, and not political justice, is the rallying cry of the Radical members. No one is sanguine enough, for a moment, to suppose that one of the legally elected Democrats will be able to obtain his seat so long as there are claims of pretensions of Radicals to oppose them. It would endanger the Republican party to admit them, and therefore the flat of exclusion goes forth. Election statistics are as nothing—the claims of the people are nothing. The Congress of the United States is both omniscient and omnipotent, and is supposed to know the requirements of the people better than they do themselves, and so, with an impudence without a parallel, they coolly set aside the valid claims of the duly elected and place over them their carpet-bag and sealawag opponents, regardless of the voice of the ballot box.

Yet, the South is powerless and must submit. If relief should ever come it must be from the North, and not until those of the Northern States shall feel the despots' heels on their own necks will they know what it is that the South has endured for so many long and weary years.

The Arcade Scheme.
New York is immensely agitated at this time on a proposition to build a railway under the streets of Broadway, the accomplishment of which will, it is said, very materially injure that thoroughfare. A bill to this effect has already passed the Senate, but will probably be lost in the House, or failing that, by the veto of Governor Hoffman.

Egypt and Turkey.
Among the many political difficulties that are now agitating the old world, the differences between Egypt and Turkey have assumed a prominent place. It is now no longer a secret that both of these powers are actively preparing for war.—For several years past Prussian and French officers have been busy engaged in Turkey, teaching the Ottomans the modern art of war, and quite recently an agent of the Viceroy of Egypt has been busy recruiting experienced officers in this country. Quite a number of these have already left the United States for Egypt, among whom may be named Col. Rhett, of South Carolina, who has been commissioned as Brigadier General. The storm between the two powers may burst at any moment,

although some fortuitous circumstance may yet intervene in the interest of peace.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 25th, 1870.

Dear Journal:—After a most delightful trip, including a day's stop in Charleston, I find myself in this beautiful city, ready for the meeting of the Southern Press Association to-day. What matters of business or schemes of pleasure will occupy the attention and time of the members it is useless to speculate upon. The next day or two will determine. But from the extensive programme of entertainments prepared for us by the hospitable citizens of Savannah, as published in the papers, we are most assuredly to have a gala week.

Without indulging in speculations in regard to the future, it will be sufficient now to write of the enjoyments of a brief sojourn in Charleston. I had the pleasure of spending Saturday in that city, and under the kindly auspices of Capt. Dawson, of the *Nees*, passed a most delightful day. It was the occasion of the one hundred and thirty seventh anniversary of the St. George's Society of Charleston. The dinner was given at the hall of the Oaks Club, a mile or two beyond the city limits. It has seldom been my lot to enjoy more magnificent hospitality or to be thrown with more elegant company. Mr. WALKER, British Consul, President of the Society, presided, with the other officers to his right and left. The members, with a few invited guests, occupied the remaining seats.

There was a dignity and refinement about the entertainment strikingly in contrast with the boisterous hilarity very general upon occasions of public dinners. Too sensible to occupy the time in meaningless toasts and windy speeches, the usual custom "more honored in the breach than the observance," was omitted. But two sentiments were drunk, and these not for ceremony or idle form. They came from the heart of the President and found a responsive echo in every bosom present. These were "St. George's Society" and the "Health of the Queen." The latter was followed by a song—"Long live the Queen"—into which each one joined with heart and soul.

My friend Vice Consul SPURGEON and Col. McILHENNY were frequently wished for by their friends, and I wish they could have been present. The former especially would have enjoyed such a reunion. The occasion, the company, the sentiment, the flag, all would have inspired him, while the viands were sufficiently tempting to have contributed to the same end. I wish he could have shared it all with me, excepting the slight headache—very slight upon honor—which followed the next morning. As a pleasant memento, have carefully placed away the badge—the red cross of St. George—worn on the occasion, to present to him.

I was the guest of the Charleston Hotel, and with considerable experience, I am satisfied that it is the very best hotel in the Southern country. There is an air of refinement about the house and its guests which is very attractive. It is indeed a nice hotel.

I was glad to meet my friend, Mr. Gillespie, formerly of Charlotte, now in charge of the Southern Express Company in Charleston, who, with his family, live at this hotel. A worthy son of North Carolina, it gives us pleasure to know in what exalted estimation he is held as an official and a citizen.

Among the most attractive and elegant places in Charleston is the Club Rooms of the Board of Trade, lately fitted up at an immense cost. In addition to the business parlor, there are reading, card and billiard rooms and restaurant, all furnished on the most magnificent style. Here I was entertained most handsomely.

The evening was spent very delightfully in the elegant mansion of one of Charleston's leading merchants, but within its portals I was not invited to take my readers, and shall bid them adieu at the door.

I cannot close without returning my thanks to Capt. Dawson and Mr. Rhoads, the editors and proprietors of the *Nees*, one of the most sterling and successful papers in the South, for their kindly attention.

Yours, truly, E.

The Mormons.

It is said that the Mormons have determined to resist, by force of arms, if need be, any attempt upon the part of the Government to enforce the recently enacted laws in regard to polygamy. War is destructive and makes many weeping widows, but the question in this instance is, considering the fact of the great plurality of wives, whether war or peace in the enforcement of the laws will make the greatest number of widows.

A Judge Becomes Insane in the Court Room.

In the United States District Court at Trenton, on Tuesday, during the progress of an argument by the district attorney, Judge Field, who was on the bench, rose from his seat, and with his face to the westerly wall of the court, lifted up his hands, beat the air wildly with them and shouted out, "It is no use, it is no use gentlemen, you will have to indict the judge!" and then he shrieked and fell towards the wall, but was fortunately caught and conveyed, in an insensible condition, to his chamber in the State House. The scene created great confusion. Medical aid was promptly obtained, and it was learned about half an hour afterwards that the attack had resulted from over application to study and worry of mind.

Arbitration Decision.
President Grant has decided the question of the ownership of the island of Bolamo, on the coast of Africa, with a portion of the main land, in which he had been chosen arbitrator between England and Portugal, in favor of the latter power, thus settling an international dispute of forty years' standing. The value of the territory is estimated at half a million of dollars. The President was appointed arbitrator in January, 1869. Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis was directed to examine the subject, and in accordance with his report a decision adverse to the English claim was rendered.

The Wheat Crop.

We have conversed with farmers from all parts of the country, and the universal report is that they have seldom known the wheat crop to look better than it does now, and unless there is very bad weather between now and harvest, there must be a fine crop.—Hoonake Valley.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring term of the Superior Court for New Hanover County was convened in the Court House in this city yesterday, his Honor Judge Russell presiding. The morning was occupied in selecting and empanelling a grand jury, the delivery of the charge by his Honor and calling over witnesses, a great many of whom failed to answer.

The following is a list of the grand jurors for this term: Patrick Montague, Foreman; M. W. Murray, D. Cherry, W. Johnson, S. Holden, D. J. Bordeaux, J. O. Bowden, Jno. Costin, Henry A. Colvin, Rufus Devane, R. M. Sidbury, Jno. F. Garrett, S. C. Fillyaw, Jacob Casteen, Peter Bordeaux.

His Honor's charge to the jury was brief, and consisted of the usual summary of offences.

There is but one capital case awaiting trial, that of Bacchus Quince for the killing of Sandy Sykes at Point Peter in November last. No cases were tried yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The work of the term was begun in earnest at this Court yesterday. The following cases were tried: Louis Merrick, larceny—not guilty. Moses Granger, larceny—not guilty. David Statute, larceny—not guilty. John Brown, larceny—not guilty. Daniel Duncan, affray—fined 1 cent and costs.

Bacchus Quince was arraigned on a charge of the murder of Sandy Sykes in November last. The trial was set for Friday of the present week. Col. Robert Strange will defend the accused.

The grand jury returned 20 true bills during the day.

ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION.—The fifty-first anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship into the United States was celebrated yesterday by Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, of Wilmington. The procession formed at the Lodge room on Front street at 9 o'clock, proceeded up Front street to the residence of Dr. Freeman, where a halt was made to receive the Orator of the day, Rev. J. H. Dally, after which the march was resumed, the procession arriving at the Theatre at 10 o'clock.

The dress circle was filled with a display of beauty rarely exceeded anywhere, while numbers of gentlemen were scattered throughout the crowd. The audience, though not very large, was evidently an appreciative one, and listened to the proceedings with an attention worthy of imitation. On the stage were the Committee of Arrangements, the Chaplain of the Lodge and the Orator. The exercises commenced with an instrumental piece executed on the organ by Prof. Graban, after which the Chaplain invoked the Divine blessing in a very appropriate prayer. An ode was sung by the Choir, after which the Grand Master, W. L. Smith, introduced the Orator.

Of the oration it is not our intention to make a report. Few reporters can keep up with the gushing floods of eloquence which characterized Mr. Dally's oratory. Suffice it to say that his reputation has not been diminished by the effort of yesterday. His exposition of the principles and intentions of the Order was clear and pointed, dwelling on a few leading thoughts and bringing them out for the admiration of all reflecting minds.

The services closed with an ode by the Choir, well sung and appropriate, after which the benediction was pronounced. The Lodge then formed again and after marching through several streets returned to the Lodge room.

We congratulate the brotherhood on the occasion. It passed off without one jarring incident to mar its harmony, and all seemed pleased and happy.

At night a ball was given in the City Hall, at which many of the fair and gallant were present. Everything transpired happily, we hear, for it was not our privilege to avail ourselves of the invitation to attend. Dancing and happiness seldom fail to go hand in hand.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—It is gratifying to know that our city is to be honored on the 26th of May with the 17th Annual Meeting of this learned body of Medical gentlemen. The occasion will be highly interesting and promises much good to the Medical Profession as well as to Wilmington. We trust our citizens are duly alive to the importance of extending such a cordial welcome and entertainment to those human and scientific practitioners of a noble art as comports with the renowned character of the Cape Fear section for hospitality and kindness. No regular member of the Medical Profession, or any true Wilmingtonian, can be indifferent to this meeting or to the ennobling benevolent objects of this Society that has done so much for medical science and the best interests of the people. Let this assemblage be the largest of any yet known.—From all parts of the State we hear of many who are coming to this delightful season to attend the meeting. The Society was invited to meet here this year by our County Medical Society, and as their guests, we repeat our hopes and belief that the Medical Profession of this city and county, and our fellow citizens generally, will unite in making this the best of any of the numerous medical gatherings ever held in North Carolina.

The County Society is busy in the labor of love of preparing for the occasion, and have appointed different committees to this desirable end. Let those who contemplate coming remember that one fare on the railroads will enable them to pass each way.

As a general committee of arrangements the President of the New Hanover County Medical Society announces the names of the following gentlemen, appointed at a recent meeting, to make suitable arrangements, in conjunction with the other special committees, for this annual meeting. The names are as follows: Drs. Thomas, F. Wood, W. W. Harris, Henry G. Flanner, Joshua C. Walker, William J. H. Bellamy, William T. Ennett, Levi L. Alexander and James S. Robinson. The President, Dr. Satchwell, is ex officio chairman of this and the other committees.

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in Duplin.
At a meeting of the citizens of Duplin County, held at Kenansville on the 23d instant, to take in consideration the necessity of holding a County Convention for the purpose of nominating the candidates of the Conservative party in said county, on motion of Mr. Pearell, Dr. J. W. Blount was appointed Chairman and W. H. Grady requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of D. Bowden the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon the following persons were appointed, viz: Daniel Bowden, Henry Grimes, D. H. Simmons, S. M. Grady, J. B. Wallace, James Stokes, M. Moore, J. W. Kornegay, Geo. W. Bradham and Thomas J. Armstrong. On motion of J. B. Kelly the Chairman was added to said committee.

The Committee reported through their Chairman, M. Moore, the following resolutions which, on motion of Jas. B. Carr, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That it is expedient, in order to insure the election of good men, to hold a County Convention of the Democratic and Conservative voters of this county for the purpose of nominating members of the Legislature and all other county officers to be held in August next. And this is being recommended to the respective townships in the county hold an election on the 7th of May next and elect three delegates to represent their respective townships at said Convention, to assemble at Kenansville on the 21st day of May next, for the purpose of making said nomination.

2d. Resolved, That the said townships furnish their respective delegates with certificates of recommendation, and it is annually recommended that all who desire to unite in putting an end to the present corrupt State administration, join in the election of delegates from the different townships, so as to insure a proper representation of public sentiment and the success of the candidates.

3d. Resolved, That in said county Convention, the delegates from each township shall be entitled to as many votes as the township cast in the last election for said officers; and where they do not agree, each delegate shall vote his proportion of said votes.

4th. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this county in a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this Congressional District; and that the same delegates be appointed to represent the county in the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 25th day of May.

5th. Resolved, That we heartily approve the action of the Convention of the Eastern Federal District of that then under the leadership of John Marshall, a pillar of the Federal judiciary. Soon after the first President's induction to office, Mr. Washington, a young Virginia lawyer, made modest application to his uncle to be appointed to the Eastern Federal District of the Federal judiciary. It was a moderate request, readily made. On the 27th of July, 1789, we give the date, in order that President Grant may refer to it in case any more of the family are troublesome—George Washington replied:

You cannot doubt my wishes to see you appointed to any office of honor or emolument in the new government to the duties of which you are competent; but, however deserving you may be of the one you have suggested, your standing at the bar would not justify my nomination of you in preference to some of the older and more esteemed general court lawyers of your State who are desirous of this appointment. My political conduct in nomination, even if I were uninfluenced by principle, must be very circumspect and proof against just criticism, for the eyes of Argus would not fail to detect some slip with respect to that which can be improved into a supposed partiality for friends and relatives.

And Washington hesitated, acknowledged the force of "just criticism," ventured, great and pure as he was, on no defiance of public opinion, and refused. It is only when we are in a slip with respect to people who "rush in where angels fear to tread," that we can be so partial to friends and relatives.

Now for the judiciary. When a vacancy occurs in our time on any bench, and especially the Federal bench, great is the agitation of the professional bar. Every candidate for the last of the dominant party thinks himself fit, and each of the other local politics is in disturbance. If the chance presents itself at a moment, as now, when vast pecuniary and corporate interests are on the edge of litigation, a new element of agitation is invoked, and great aggregations of delinquent debtors take the field to influence, generate and cause the appointments. How was it in ancient days, when we were brothers—"in the brave days of old?" In the month of May, 1791, Washington then President, a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court of the United States. To two citizens of North Carolina, and two from other States, the appointments were made. The President addressed the following most remarkable letter:

GENTLEMEN:—An address to you jointly on subjects of the following nature may have a singular appearance, and your liberality will not exceed the evidence which is hereby given of my opinion of and confidence in you, and of the opinion I entertain of your confidence and friendship for each other. The office lately resigned by Mr. John Rutledge, in the Supreme Court of the United States, remains to be filled. Will either of you gentlemen accept it? And, in that case, which of you? Of my sincere esteem and regard for you both I wish you to be persuaded that I am, yours truly, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

May 2, 1791.
And a student of all—ones reads this as Niebuhr did the Roman legends, and both declined the offer, giving as a reason that they could better serve their country, and the Federal Union too, in the State Legislature of which they are members.—Musing, "pensively" or not on this forgotten incident of our ancient story, those who received this mark of confidence, may we not be excused for sorrowing over the contrast of the past and the present? Where is the Executive now who can find two distinguished friends to be trusted there? Where, under the atmosphere of the nation, and amidst the very few indeed, seekers of offices and jobs, will fill every avenue to patronage with scrambling assassins, rushing like the mob of Paris on the Swiss within—where shall we find two patriots who would refuse so high an honor for so high a reason?

N. Y. World.

Particulars of the Release of Yerger.

JACKSON, MISS., April 19.
E. M. Yerger was brought here by Chief Justice Shackelford, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, to-day, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and released on a recognizance of \$15,000. The evidence taken before the military commission for the prosecution was read and submitted without argument. The judge referred to the fact that the finding of the commission was not approved by the President of the United States, inasmuch as no execution of the sentence of that commission had been carried out.

The evidence was conflicting on some points, and does not warrant the crime of murder. It is evident the crime was committed in the heat of passion, and therefore the case is bailable. Judge Shackelford is an appointee of General Ames. Yerger went to his residence in a carriage, unattended, after his release. Any amount of bail could have been obtained.

Westley, R. L., has "two Sundays come together." Nearly half the population are Seven Day Baptists, and on Saturdays half the mills, shops, and other places of business are closed, and half of the churches are filled with worshippers, who on Sunday resume their secular occupations, while their neighbors take religion and rest.

The Days of Old.

Although professors of physiology do sneer at those simple minded folk who "pensively" look at the past, and who think there were once better days and better men than it is our lot now to look upon, yet one cannot help sometimes turning over the leaves of those obsolete records and getting from them—what comfort to read in the light of the present. There was once on a time a man named George Washington, whom a foolish orator—of, course, from the benighted South—said would always be "first in the hearts of his countrymen," never dreaming of the unborn Lincoln, or any other Ulysses than him of Ilknap. He was a soldier who never shed a drop of unnecessary blood. He was a President who, when a house was offered to him—not by a set of obsequious tuff-nut flatterers (such never ventured near him), but by a commonwealth—refused it, and who did not think that the honor of the government was of unestimated land, on which as a home of his own family were to find a home. He never pensioned a relative and never packed a court.

Looking at his—this Washington's—record, we find some curious things as to "relatives" and "judges," which it is refreshing to read in the light of the present dispensation. Washington married a widow, and we believe had no brothers-in-law—certainly nobody married into the family in order to "operate" through the connection; and, while there was about that time a good deal of speculation in the funds, none of his pet soldiers were caught dabbling in it and dismissed from office. He did not select as his advisers those who had given him the best counsels. He chose men of reasonably good character to represent the country abroad, and did not think it necessary, on the homely principle of *similia similibus*, to send to the disreputable Bourbon court of the Escurial an adept. But, though childless, he had one who stood to him in the place of son—a nephew, Bushrod Washington—who, as a youth, had fought in the battles of the Revolution, and who was destined in later life (appointed by another President) to be, for more than thirty years, at the right hand of John Marshall, a pillar of the Federal judiciary. Soon after the first President's induction to office, Mr. Washington, a young Virginia lawyer, made modest application to his uncle to be appointed to the Eastern Federal District of the Federal judiciary. It was a moderate request, readily made. On the 27th of July, 1789, we give the date, in order that President Grant may refer to it in case any more of the family are troublesome—George Washington replied:

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N. Y. World.

A Breakfast Table Chat.

Hon. W. C. Sherrod, of Alabama, met at the breakfast table at Willard's the other morning, Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, a mutual acquaintance performing the ceremony of introduction. The following conversation took place:

Gen. S.—What State are you from, Mr. Sherrod?

Mr. S.—Alabama, sir.

Gen. S.—But, I mean, in what State were you born?

Mr. S.—I was born and raised in Alabama.

Gen. S.—Oh, then, you are a scallawag, I suppose.

Mr. S.—No, sir, I'm a Democrat.

Gen. S.—But I didn't know they sent any of that kind here from the South.

Mr. S.—Well, you see they have got rather sick of the other kind, and they are going to try the Democrats. You used to be a Democrat, I believe, General, and it's my opinion that those who have once been Democrats never get over it again.

Gen. Spinner here became absorbed in soft-boiled eggs and toast, and the conversation ended.—Wash. Corres. Atlanta Constitution.

L. R. Watts has been elected judge for Norfolk county by the Virginia Legislature.

For the Journal.

Public Meeting at Taylor's Bridge.
The citizens of Taylor's Bridge Township, in the county of Sampson, assembled at Murphy's mills on Saturday the 16th for the purpose of discussing the propriety of holding a County Convention and appointing delegates thereto.

Capt. R. J. Murphy was called to the chair and S. M. Chestnut was appointed Secretary.

The explanations of the Chairman were brief, but forcible, impressive and very adaptable to the times.

Our worthy Senator, Dr. C. Tate Murphy, being absent, the Rev. ——— McMillen, Col. L. A. Powell, Dr. G. W. Mosely, Wm. Fryar, P. Merritt, Esq., and others entertained the crowd with spirited, well directed, enthusiastic, argumentative and comprehensive remarks.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Taylor's Bridge Township, deem it important, urgent and expedient that a County Convention should be held in the town of Clinton for the August elections and for the better information, harmony and inner consolidation of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the other Townships in the county are respectfully invited to hold meetings to associate with those of this Township, and propose holding on Saturday the 13th day of May.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Wilmington Journal for the information of said townships.

The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as delegates from this township to said Convention, to wit: Col. L. A. Powell, Dr. G. W. Mosely, Wm. Fryar, Esq., P. Merritt, Esq., A. A. McArthur, Esq.

R. J. MURPHY, Chairman.

S. M. CHESTNUT, Secretary.

April 16th, 1870.

The Disgrace of Congress.

The riot in Congress over the election in the First Louisiana District was but the explosion of the corrupt passions that rage that self-disgraced body. Such a case was never so handled by any respectable legislature before. Sypher received

could not save the scoundrel. If the people of Georgia are allowed to do an act of justice, they will have the wretch in jail before next Christmas for his robberies. At 2:15, a. m., the Senate adjourned, and Bullock's epitaph was written.